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Established A.D. 1841.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, July 9th, 1900

Two more days have passed without any
official confirmation of the rumour that the
Europeans in Peking have been massacred,
and as long as we get no trustworthy intelli-
gence to that effect it is permissible to hope
that Prince Tuan and the other leaders of the
extreme anti-foreign party may shrink before
the step which will seal their own fates.
Indeed we now know that the Legations
were safe on the 8th. Whether Tuan has
his fanatical followers under any sort of
control, it is impossible to say, for we have
no indication whatever how the usurping
Government stands in the Chinese capital.
Prince Tuan has gained his position by
identifying himself with the movement of
the I-Ho Chuan, but to what extent
he rules the anti-foreign party rather
than is led by them no one can tell
as yet. He may recognize that his best
policy is to spare the lives of his prisoners;
though even then the outcome of the present
troubles cannot be foretold. Germany has al-
ready a death to avenge, and the Kaiser has
spoken in no uncertain tones as to his in-
tention. The other Powers at present do
not stand on quite the same footing (except
Japan, one of whose officials was previously
murdered in Peking), but there is an
obvious unity of interest among all the
nations who have representatives and na-
tionals in Peking. It is therefore a most
disturbing factor in the situation that the
impression is gaining ground that Russia
stood out against the best means of
putting an end to the present crisis by a
general mandate of the Powers to Japan, as
the only nation near enough, to put a well-

equipped force into the field. It is not
concluded too hastily that Russia was play-
ing the unworthy game of being a
dividing party which was designed to
be. But that there was a serious obstruc-
tion standing in the way of only too
plainly the basest of human negotiations
resulted in China being able to check-
mate the world with what is, after all, not an
overwhelming army (30,000 men, some re-
ports give it) outside Tientsin. Any agency
which stops the advance of a competent
force to relieve Peking is guilty before the
whole world of an offence equal to that
which would be committed by the Chinese
if they massacre the unfortunate refugees
at the British Legation. For this reason
we must reserve our judgment, and decline
to believe without full proof that the Russian
Government was willing to betray the
allied nations. The report in the last
telegram from the North, that 20,000
Japanese troops are already on their way
to Peking, if true, is most welcome, not
only as holding out hopes of the rescue of
the Legations; but also as showing that the
Powers, Russia included, have come to their
senses.

The Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match
ended on Saturday last in a draw.

In the 24 hours preceding noon on Saturday
there were reported seven cases of plague and six
deaths.

The second of the Indian transports for
China, the *Pulicat*, passed Singapore on
the 6th inst. and is expected here on the 11th.

The German mail arrived yesterday and
delivery of letters and papers was completed in
the afternoon. The *North German* bespoke
the British transport *Nerubuda* bound north-
ward on the 7th inst.

The *Manila Times* of the 1st inst. reports:
"The peace conference of the Filipino leaders
which was called to meet at the house of Pedro
Paterno to-morrow morning, has been indefi-
nitely postponed, presumably owing to Paterno's
confinement, as he was to have presided
at the meeting."

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the scale
of fees chargeable for the services of the two
Nursing Sisters at the Government Civil Hos-
pital for private nursing will, from after the
1st of August, be as follows:—Per day, \$4
Ordinary Cases, \$5 Infectious Cases; Per week,
\$25, and \$35; Fortnight, \$50, and \$70; Month,
\$100, and \$125; Confinement cases, \$35 per
week.

Mr. Erich Georg says in his weekly share list,
dated 7th July:—"A little more business has
been done during the week under review, but
except in very few instances, no improvement
in rates has been perceptible. The distressing
news from Peking and Tientsin does as a dan-
ger on operators, and until satisfactory news
arrives from the North, we cannot look for an
improvement."

The *Straits Times* states that the Resident
General of Federated Malaya has had under
consideration a proposal to permit boys from
the Federated Malay States to compete for
the Queen's Scholarships. The Federated
Malaya Government is prepared to pay for the
scholarship, if, or whenever, a boy from the
Federated Malay States is successful, provided
that not more than one of such boys is awarded
a scholarship in any year.

The cook of the steamer *Huengshan* on Friday
met his wife running across the street at Wanohai,
where he lives, and she told him that their little
boy had been lost. He at once began to search
for the boy, and ultimately found him on board
the Macao boat with an old woman. Seeing
that the boy recognised him the woman put the
child down. When spoken to she said the boy
had been brought on board by someone else,
who had asked her to look after him. She told
Mr. Hazeland this story on Saturday, but it
availed her nothing, she being sentenced to six
months' hard labour.

At about three o'clock on Saturday morning a
shopkeeper at Taipingshan discovered a strange
man on his premises busily engaged in filling a
bag with knives, razors, and other cutlery.
The intruder at once threw down the bag and
endeavoured to escape. The shopkeeper, how-
ever, gave chase and began to call out "Thieves-
thieves!" His cries attracted the attention of
a district watchman, who arrested the runaway
and took him to the Police Station. Here a
couple of watches and chains taken from the
cutler's shop were found upon him. He had
sneaked the shop by bursting upon the back
door. The man was subsequently brought
before Mr. Hazeland, who sentenced him to
six months' hard labour.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India*
left Yokohama for Victoria and Vancouver on
Friday, the 6th inst.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Bayera*
left Shanghai via Poochow on Saturday, the 7th
inst. and may be expected here on or about
the 11th inst.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left
Singapore for this port on Friday afternoon,
the 6th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Trieste* left
Kobe via Moji for this port on Friday, the
6th inst.

The H. A. L. steamer *Verona*, from New
York, left Singapore for this port on the 7th
inst. and is due here on or about the 12th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.
THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SHANGHAI, 8th July, 10.45 p.m.

LEGATIONS HOLDING OUT ON
THE 8th.

General Yuan Shikai refuses to obey
Prince Tuan's orders and telegrams to Act-
ing Consul-General Warren that a messen-
ger from Peking says that the Legations
were holding out last Tuesday, the 8th inst.
GALLANT DEFENCE.

Two thousand soldiers and numerous
Boxer ringleaders have been killed. The
Chinese are much disheartened and afraid
to renew the attack.

20,000 JAPANESE REPORTED ON
THE ROAD TO PEKING.

It is reported that twenty thousand
Japanese are marching to the relief of
Peking.

IMPERIAL TUTOR MURDERED.
The Imperial Tutor Hsu Tung and his
whole household have been killed at Peking
by Boxer pillagers.

LONDON, 5th July, 10 p.m.

IMPORTANT MINISTERIAL
STATEMENT.

Mr. Brodrick stated in the House of Com-
mons to-day that the allied commanders
opining that no further advance on Peking
is possible until their forces are increased,
the British Government are hourly expect-
ing Japan's reply to their communication.

CHINESE AUTHORITIES TO BE
HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR
LEGATIONS.

The Government have intimated to the
Chinese Minister in London that the authori-
ties at Peking will be held personally guilty
if the members of the British Legation or
any other foreigners are injured.

LONDON, 6th July, 9 p.m.

SUSPECTED RUSSIAN OBSTRUCTION.

The alleged Russian objection to Japan
receiving the mandate of the Powers to re-
lieve Peking excites the strongest indigna-
tion.

BRITAIN WELCOMES JAPANESE
AID.

Mr. Brodrick stated that Japan received
the assurances of the British Government
that they would welcome the prompt des-
patch of a large force to Taku. No Euro-
pean Power objected. Negotiations were
proceeding.

WERE THE POWERS UNANIMOUS?

Mr. O'Connor asked if the Powers had
unanimously requested Japan to act. The
question was unanswered.

THE REPORTED OFFICIAL CON-
FIRMATION OF THE PEKING
MASSACRE.

The full text of the official communication
given out here on Saturday with regard to the
rumoured general massacre of Europeans in
Peking was as follows:—"H.E. the Govern-
or telegraphed to the Consul-General at
Shanghai yesterday, asking if the rumoured
massacre at Peking was true, and received
the following reply: 'Rumour not con-
firmed.'—Warren." It will be seen, there-
fore, that we were correct when we stated,
in Saturday's issue, that the answer to the
Governor's enquiry whether the report was
correct that official news to this effect had been
received in Shanghai was that the report was
not true.—"Rumour not confirmed." We
did not say that the Acting Consul-General
had said the rumour of the massacre was
not true. It was the official confirmation
that we denied, not the rumour itself.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 5th July, 10 p.m.

LATEST MOVEMENTS.

Generals Clery and Hart have effected a
junction at Zalkersboschrand River.

THE HOSPITAL ENQUIRY.

The South African Hospital Committee
is composed of Doctor Church, Professor
D. J. Cunningham, and Mr. Justice Roper.

THE ASHANTI TROUBLE.

LONDON, 5th July, 10 p.m.

SIR F. HODGSON ESCAPES FROM
COOK'S ESTABLISHMENT.

It is officially announced that Sir F.
Hodgson has left Coomassie. 600 native
troops under Colonels Morris and Wilcocks
will relieve Coomassie by the 15th inst.
Col. Burroughs and 400 native troops sur-
prised the enemy at Dompoussi and cap-
tured 40 guns.

REUTERS' SERVICE.

LONDON, 5th July.

THE ASHANTI REBELLION.

A despatch from Wilcocks, Fumasi, 3rd
inst. says that runners report the Governor
of the Gold Coast left Kumasi and had arrived
at Ekwanta twenty miles to the South West on
his way to Cape Coast Castle. Many had been
killed breaking out of Kumasi. The Governor
had left a detachment to garrison the town.
"Reuters" correspondent at Fumasi says the
relief force will shortly be concentrated and it
is expected that Kumasi will be relieved in 10
days.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ADDRESS
TO THE MARINES.

According to bystanders the Emperor was
most vehement in his address to the Marines
and thrice repeated the words vengeance.

THE CHINA CRISIS IN PARLIAMENT.
In a debate on the China Crisis Mr. Brodrick
depreciated discussion in the present state of
uncertainty.

The Government had informed Japan that it
hoped, in view of her proximity she would be
able to considerably supplement her contingents.
There was no reason to think that any Power
has discouraged Japan. It was the Govern-
ment's greatest desire to preserve the accord of
the Powers.

LONDON, 6th July.

RESULT OF THE PRINCESS OF
WALES STAKES.

1. Merry Gal.
2. Diamond Jubilee.
3. Carmar.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

The *Times* asks why diplomatic assurances
are withheld which would immediately set in
motion an available Japanese Army of which
15,000 are already embarked and 30,000 ready
to embark.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Parties of Boers are surrendering daily in the
country between Wenburg and Senekal, but
there are isolated bodies of combatants in all
directions.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

CADETS LEAVE CANTON.

As an act of presentation the cadets residing in
Canton have been ordered to leave the city and
are coming to Hongkong during the unsettled
state of affairs.

MAJOR F. MORRIS' ACCOUNT OF THE RELIEF
OF TIENTSIN.

LOCAL CASUALTIES.

Through the courtesy of H.E. Major-General
Gascogne, C.M.G., we have been permitted to
peruse the official report of Major F. Morris.
It would appear that the local casualties are not so
heavy as were at one time reported. The Royal
Welsh Fusiliers have had one killed (No. 3752,
Private Power) and three wounded—No. 4777,
Private J. Jones, gunshot wound in knee;
No. 4077, Private G. Martin, gunshot
wound in thigh; and Major Morris, slightly.
In the detachment of the Hongkong Regi-
ment one Subadar was killed and one
Jemadar and two privates wounded, the
former badly, and the latter slightly. H.M.S.
Terrible, in which Major Morris and his force
went north, and the transport *Hingang*, in
which the remainder of the troops left, en-
countered such severe weather as to delay their
arrival at Taku. H.M.S. *Terrible*, though
leaving Hongkong a day later than the trans-
port *Hingang*, arrived first at Taku, and as
troops were urgently needed Major Morris
started with his party, leaving the *Hingang's*
contingent to follow as soon as they landed.
The latter joined him later on, and the whole
are now under the Command of Brig-
adier-General Dordard. It is satisfactory
to know that the British force not only took
part in the relief of Tientsin, but that as the
other nations had been already repulsed in the
attempt until re-inforced by the British force,
it may be said that the assistance of the British
force enabled the relief to be successfully carried
out.

The *Terrible* reached Tongka at 5 a.m. on
21st June, the details being 7 officers and 323
men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1 officer and
22 men of the Royal Engineers, 1 officer and 9
men of the R. A. M. C., an officer of the Army
Service Corps, 1 officer and 1 clerk of the
Army Pay Department. There was also a
naval force of about 150 strong in command
of Captain Craddock, R.N. The men obtained
and left a few hours later for the front.
Their advance was greatly retarded owing to the
leading trucks being derailed and overturned at
some points and also through having to repair
the line where sleepers had been burned. At
Chunlienshang the British force encamped for
the night and found a combined force of about
300 Russians and 100 U.S. marines, who on the
previous day had attempted to enter Tientsin
but had been repulsed with the loss of their
gun. Commander Waller, in command of
the U.S. marines, informed Major Morris

that the position was too strong to take with-
out guns, and therefore, after consultation
with Captain Craddock, he agreed that a
battery of six 4.2 inch guns should be sent
to the front. Major Morris's force was
composed of the line of British and other
rebels. This was carried out completely, and a
base for guns, etc., established at a place 10
miles west of Tientsin, where the line was so
much destroyed that it was impossible for the
train to advance further.

On 23rd June a Russian force of 19,500 in-
fantry, with 4 guns, combined with the British
force, consisting of 2 officers and 287 rank and
file of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers under Major
Morris and the Naval Brigade under Captain
Craddock, R.N., advanced at 4 a.m. along the
railway line to the attack of Tientsin, the Rus-
sians on the right and the British and Ameri-
can on the left.

At a distance of six miles from Tientsin the
attack was opened and a heavy fire was re-
turned by the enemy. From this point the
Russians made the railway station their objec-
tive. Major Morris was ordered by the Rus-
sian General in command to diverge and along
with the Naval Brigade and the American
marines to attack the Military School.

For about five miles the force fought its way
under a very heavy rifle fire. Many villages
were rushed and taken at the point of the bayo-
net. The Military School was not strongly
held, and was easily cleared of the enemy, who
retreated out of it, leaving 25 killed and wound-
ed. This School was the enemy's strongest
position holding the European settlement.

The relief of the settlement was effected at
1 p.m. the inhabitants pouring out of their en-
trenchments to greet the soldiers and sailors as
they crossed the river. Major Morris testifies
to the great steadiness of the force under his
command under a very heavy fire, and the heroic
manner in which the various villages were as-
saulted and the enemy driven out, and he at-
tributes the smallness of the casualties to the
fact that the men availed themselves of cover
on every possible occasion.

In forwarding his despatch Major Morris
points out the difficulties under which he
laboured. The whole of his stores, reserve am-
munition and medical comforts were on board
the steamer *Hingang*, which did not arrive until
four days after the arrival of the *Terrible*, and
the only transport available was a few old mules
and donkeys found in the country.

A COMPANY OF MOUNTED INFANTRY OF 100

strong, under Lieutenant Walwyn, was being
organised, the ponies and saddlery being pro-
vided by the civilians of Tientsin.

The Major states that the number of officers
under his command is inadequate and he re-
quests that the Headquarters Authorities send
him four more, for duty with the present de-
tachment, and one more complete company of
100 men, to include as many men as possible
who have been through the course of mounted
infantry.

IN RESPONSE TO THIS REQUEST THE MILITARY

authorities here have intimated that, for the
present, they cannot spare men from the Hong-
kong garrison.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 7th July.

LI HUNG-CHANG'S NEW PROCLAMATION.
As is well known, since the outbreak of dis-
turbances in the North and the news of the
foreign troops and gunboats fighting, H.E. Li
Hung-chang received an Imperial edict which
ordered him to protect the boundaries under his
jurisdiction. With that end in view he proposes
to train the troops of Kwangtung, and devise
means to raise revenue. This scheme as pub-
lished in a notification is as follows:—

"I, being an Imperial Commissioner of Com-
merce, senior guardian of the Prince, Earl,
Grand Secretary, and Viceroy of two Kwangs,
issue the following notification for the informa-
tion of my people. On account of the rebellion
of the Boxers in the Imperial domain foreign
soldiers have been continually despatched thither
to fight them, and wherever they went they
have burnt and robbed and spread devastation.
I have received an Imperial order urging me
to proceed to Peking; but as there are so many
obstacles, by land and by sea, and as the gentry
and merchants of Canton have jointly presented
a petition begging me to remain, in consid-
eration of the responsibility attached to the post I
am now holding, I have been in great perplexity
whether to go or to remain. On the 29th of
the 5th moon (29th June) I received another
Imperial order bidding me to remain and to use
all possible efforts to protect the boundaries
under my jurisdiction. To enable me to do so I
shall have first of all to train my soldiers, and
to train them efficiently I must devise some
means of raising revenue for their keep.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

There are several methods of training the
soldiers. (1) The soldiers for service on the field
of battle should be strong and numerous, drilled
night and day, and taught to march with equal
pace and all alike. They must understand
thoroughly the handling of rifles and be good
marksmen. Discipline should be strictly ob-
served on garrison duty, and no faults should be
allowed to pass. The expense of keeping up
the army will be about £20,000 per month, or
about 1,500,000 taels per annum. (2) The soldiers
for patrol duty ought to imitate the European
fashion or that of Hunan. Stations should be
established in every street in the city of Canton
and its suburbs, and patrols should be kept up
night and day with the object of arresting any
person committing a crime, from the minor
offences of drunkenness and disorderly conduct
to the more serious crimes of robbery, murder,
and treason. All the houses in Canton should
be numbered, and if there is any suspicion of

persons living therein constantly going in
and out, or going about the streets, they
should be arrested and taken to the nearest
station for examination; and, as circumstances
require, such persons may be released on giving
security. The street watchmen may be done
away with. The expenses for this will be about
400,000 taels per annum. (3) At present there
are soldiers specially maintained for the purpose
of making arrests, in guard boats, cruisers, and
in steamers. The drilling of these should not
be abandoned, and the expenses for their keep
be paid out of the military fund. In this
manner we shall have a most efficient army.

THE QUESTION OF EXPENSES.

There are also several means of raising re-
venue. (1) As there are no doubt many persons
who are willing out of patriotism to contribute
to the purchase of arms, ammunition, and ships
of war whenever they see that the Government
stand in need of them, let the Committee of
every street keep a subscription book and enter
in it the subscription of any person willing to
subscribe from 50 cents upwards, and give him
an official stamped receipt for the same. The
Committee of the joss-houses should do the
same, and the amount so collected should be
paid into the Treasury of the Nam-Hoi and
Pun-Yu Magistrates. This money shall be
expended for the purchase of arms and ammu-
nition, ships of war and torpedo-boats, and for
nothing else. (2) Out of one year's rent let the
landlords and tenants each contribute one
month's rent towards the expenses of keeping
the soldiers to patrol the streets. This con-
tribution shall be made quarterly, and the bal-
ance, after payment of patrol expenses, shall
go to the military fund. (3) The rents from
fields and ground shall also be devoted to the
payment of military expenses, and the balance
shall be sent, as the regulations direct, to
Peking. (4) The *kelin* taxes and the *Chu-*
toms revenue shall be reserved for repayment of
the foreign loan, and other expenses at Pe-
king. (5) All other sundry expenses shall be paid
out from the funds of the Board of Reorganiza-
tion. This is one of the best arrangements in
dealing with the questions of expense.

THE GENERAL DUTY.

"The duties of the Viceroy and Governors are
to uphold the Government and protect the ter-
ritory over which they are placed. The duties
of the judges and the *tai-tai* are to investigate
and find out the truth. It is the bounden duty
which the gentry and merchants owe to the State
to show their loyalty and patriotism jointly in
times of trouble, and the military officials are
bound to arrest and stamp out all thieves and
robbers, extirpate the secret societies, and
protect the good people so that they may live
in peace and harmony. If the officials and peo-
ple are of one mind, the civil and the military
will act in accord, and with their best exertions
this empire will be strengthened on the way to
progress, be reformed from its present decadence,
and be made as strong and solid as a mountain.
I therefore hope that the officials, gentry, mer-
chants, and people will clearly understand my
intent, and I issue this notification for their
information, so that they may act together for
public good. Disobey not this order."
Kwangsi, 29th year, 6th moon, 5th day.
(1st July, 1900).

THE SCHEME ADOPTED.

Upon the issue of the above notification,
and on the petition of the Commercial
Bureau for sanction, the gentry and mer-
chants convened a meeting in the large hall of
the Bureau, and decided to follow the advice of
H.E. the Viceroy; that is, out of one year's
rent each landlord will pay one month's to the
Bureau. In case a tenant over rent for three
months the Bureau will take steps to enforce
payment of the same, in default of which they
will turn him out. The tenant on his part will
also pay a month's rent to the Bureau for the
keep of the soldiers for street-patrol duty day
and night. There will be detectives employed,
as in Shanghai, to make enquiry about any rob-
bers or traitors, and any persons harbouring
them.

A VOLUNTEER FORCE.

By order of the Viceroy a *weiyin* was sent
to the temple of the 500 geni, and there called
a meeting of the headmen of the different guilds,
and told them to bid their artisans and labourers
readily persons their respective callings. If
any of them wishes to be a soldier he is at liberty
to do so and will get 810 a month. Whenever
called upon he must be ready to fight; while
there is no fighting he is to peacefully pursue
his employment. Over a hundred of the arti-
sans have enlisted themselves as soldiers, and
their names will be registered in the *yamen* of
the Nam Hoi Magistrate. More are expected
to join.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

Notifications have been issued and posted up
in the streets to prohibit the sale and manufac-
ture of firearms, and several machinery shops
in Canton and Hoonan have been visited and
cautioned by *weiyin* not to sell or manufacture
any arms under penalty of closure and
confiscation.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

General Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag General
who was sent by the Viceroy to the Kwang Ning
district to stamp out the local banditti, came back
the other day, and has been appointed the Com-
mander-in-Chief of all the native regiments in
Canton; while General Ching Wai Lum is to
take the command of the navy. The Boguo
forts are watched by 5,000 soldiers of the
Kee regiment, under the command of Mok Sin
Chik.

BEWARE.

of the

SWATOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, 8th July.
LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND EVENTS.
There are a few improvements to be noticed here, the most being the Kialat Road where most of the European residents live, which is now lit at night by petroleum lamps, the maintenance of which is defrayed by the Swatow Road Committee. On Sunday next, the 8th instant, a new Hotel opens here. The proprietors have taken great pains to see the building completed and their enterprise bestows a great boon on Swatow, and the visitors to this port. About a fortnight ago a steam-wheel launch arrived here from England in sections, which is now being put together here. This steam-launch, which is of very shallow draught—less than half a foot of water and 80 passengers, she will only draw 10 inches—will ply between this port and Cheowchow. She will under the German flag and be ready for her pioneer voyage in about three weeks' time. The community is eagerly looking forward to the arrival of an ice machine at the beginning of August for a local firm; at present ice can only be had from Hongkong, which is rather expensive.

We experienced incessant rain the whole of last month, which caused great havoc among the fields and flooded a good many houses in Cheowchow, where the country is very flat. Information reaches me from that place that several people lost their lives during the floods. This afternoon, at 4 p.m., three notorious thieves will be hanged in the open street at the back of the Kialat Club.

Trade at present is very slack and there is almost a stoppage of the Northern trade to be noticed here.

THE DEFENCE OF THE PORT.

The defence of the port in case of any disturbance is still the topic of the day. There are wild rumours circulated that the Chinese in the interior are greatly incensed against the native Christians and that trouble may issue in the near future. This lacks authentic information. The local Magistrate of this port has issued a proclamation warning the people against any uprising and that the least disturbance would mean severe punishment. It is highly amusing to listen to the groundless tales which are in the minds of the ignorant classes among the Boxers. The other day I heard a Chinaman ask if it was true that if a Boxer had his head cut off, another head would grow in its place! Such and other absurd tales are now common gossip of the Chinese.

AN APPEAL TO HONGKONG.

Our local Defence Committee have had another meeting yesterday and it was decided to send for arms and ammunition to Hongkong. This they did, and also petitioned for a gunboat to be stationed here. They also arrived at the decision that in case of disturbance the general assembly, should be at the British Consulate on the opposite side of Swatow. I trust that one of the European Governments will see their way clear to station a gunboat here, which would provide for the safety of the foreigners.

A TOKEN OF RESPECT.

On receipt of the sad news of the assassination of the German Minister at Peking, all the Hotels, Consulates, Customs and steamers in harbour lowered their flags to half-mast out of respect to the departed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE DEFENCE OF CANTON.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS," Canton, 6th July.
Sir,—Considering how often, when disaster overtakes us, our friends console us with the best of advice, saying "why did you do this?" or "you ought to have done so and so," and remembering that when the event has passed the remedy is too late for remedies, I take the liberty of venturing a few ideas, which ought to be adopted in the defence of our little settlement of Shamen and which I shall be much obliged to you for inserting in your next issue.

As most of your readers know, Shamen is an island, about 800 yards long by some 250 to 300 yards across. On one side we have some 900 yards of river, on which three gunboats now lie. On the other we have a 70-foot canal, which, crossed by two stone bridges, divides us from the city, with its million and a half of possible fiends.

Some two weeks ago, when the first fears began, to be entertained as to the settlements safety, a meeting of the male population of the British part of the settlement was convened, with the idea of forming a defence corps. At this meeting the British Consul had the chair and gave us a lecture on the dangers of the firearm generally, pointing out that when he was a boy he nearly shot a near relative. This fact seemed to decide him not to allow anybody to carry arms as long as he could help it, of which decision he informed us, and that was all the meeting did. Some days afterwards a corps was started, but so far they have not been allowed to have the rifles sent up from Hongkong, some three or four years ago, for the defence of the community and stored in the British Consulate, to deal with. The other Consul, notably the German and Portuguese, immediately issued arms to their subjects, but the British have refused to make common cause with the mob against us, as long as the Hongkong remains here in Canton, still with the awful news from the North daily becoming more horrible, I think it absolutely folly to trust them, and when

I tell you, that there are at least 500 Chinese braves, all armed with modern Mauser rifles, lying in wait in the canal, from which they could in the space of ten seconds all jump on Shamen. I believe any sane man will agree with me that we are in a dangerous hole. Not only are the soldiers themselves a serious menace, but the fact that the canal is checkmate of other boats as well as those in which the soldiers are housed, which in not to no time could be used as bridges to cross from the city on, seems to me to be an act of gross negligence on the part of those who are trusted with the safety or defence of the settlement.

An attack is mostly to be feared at day-break. At present there is absolutely no reason why a mob should not form itself on the city canal and in five minutes be spread all over Shamen. There are at present six or eight soldiers on each bridge, and I suppose they are on the alert in the early morning, but even if these did not take the opportunity of wiping off old scores themselves, on the side of the rioters, they would certainly be absolutely useless to stop the rush of an infuriated mob. (Our British Consul warned us at the above mentioned meeting, not to shoot on the mob till every other method had been exhausted. He said: "You must consider yourselves cowards and first try by using your fists and the butt ends of your rifles to drive the mob back." Good gracious! I wonder whether he ever saw a Chinese mob.)

Now having shown our weakness, I would propose the following—

1. That a guard and patrol from the gunboats be organised to land at, say, 7 o'clock p.m., every evening, and patrol the island. As the circumference is only about 1,700 yards, 40 men, 20 on and 20 off duty, would suffice for this and surely this is no hardship. The guard could go on board at, say, 9 o'clock a.m.

2. I would have the canal cleared at any cost, as it would be quite impossible to defend the island if the mob could rush us all along the 800 yards of canal, over the tops of the boats, whereas with a machine gun on the boats, each of the two bridges, and with a few trenches near each bridge for rifles, I am sure we could hold the place. But as long as the boats, with the soldiers in, are lying in the canal, we should not even be in a position to shoot. The soldiers are not in khaki, neither do they as a rule, think it always necessary to put on the sent uniform they possess, so that we should see a mob of Chinese, some with rifles and some without. Not every body would deduct that those with rifles were the soldiers, in fact, I imagine that those carrying arms would draw more shots. Thus it would be the soldiers who would suffer most and even if they had remained loyal up till then, I am certain they would promptly turn on those who were putting them.

The remedy, as you see, is extremely simple, but so far it has proved too much unlike "old custom" to have been adopted by our authorities. After the experience of our poor fellow countrymen in Peking is there any reason why the same should not happen to us? Make things easy for the mob, as we are doing, and time will show. We have the force at hand, and if it comes to a row we are all ready to do our duty; but why not use a little commonsense beforehand and thus not only be prepared, but instead of losing half our garrison at the beginning of the row, as we are certain to do if things remain as they are, let us be in a position to inflict the loss on the other side and the battle will then be more than half decided. I apologise, Mr. Editor, for having taken so much space up, where a few words from another pen might have sufficed, and also for the fact of having written that which it ought not to have been necessary to write at all. Yours, etc., L. METTICARD.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MACAO.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS," Hongkong, 6th July.
Sir,—Much indignation was caused among the majority of the Portuguese community here by the letter in your issue of Saturday, signed by a certain "Impartial." First of all does this gentleman understand the true meaning of the *nomme de plume* which he has so unfortunately chosen? By the tenor of his letter, it is very clear that he is no doubt, one of the members of the well-known "Migra" Society, also "Coterie" of Macao, and that is enough. I am not going to comment on his *private* correspondence, as I am certain the public in general has already formed its opinion on it.

"Does the writer state all he knows?" (What a question!)—Answer: Most decidedly, as nobody states anything without knowing it, unless it be "Impartial."

"Does 'Impartial' consider himself more clever than Senator Lello?"

The story fabricated by "Impartial" regarding Mr. Alvaro Ferreira and his request to Laro, another Secretary vice Senator Lello, is nothing else but a gross invention. If Mr. Alvaro Ferreira was exonerated from the Governorship, it is certain that it was not on his own accord, but because he was bound to be exonerated, owing to Ministerial changes. With regard to the last paragraph, in which he says that Senator Lello said repeatedly that in November he would go away, Senator Lello was appointed Secretary General and accepted the post; consequently he could not have talked such nonsense as "Impartial" wished to impute against him.

I should advise Mr. "Impartial" not to intrude into politics, for he will soon repent it, and then there will be no remedy.—Yours, etc., A.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Meeting of the Council will be held to-day Monday, 9th July, at 3 p.m.

BUSINESS.
1.—Financial Minute. (No. 35.)
2.—Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 11.)

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1.—First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to facilitate the hearing, determination, and settlement of land claims in the New Territories to establish a Land Court, and for other purposes.

2.—First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, and to repeal The Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1899.

3.—First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Four Hundred and Eighty-five thousand Three hundred and Thirty-five Dollars and Thirty-five Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1899.

R. P. JOHNSON,
Acting Clerk of Council.

N.B.—A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

Among the many stories told lately in connection with the late Duke of Argyll the following seems to have escaped repetition. A distinguished officer of the Army called on the Duke at Inverary Castle and was told by the Duke that he was not at home. "Where is he?" asked the officer. "He is," says "I was Donald's hostess reply," says, washing him well." The Duke was at a seaside watering place.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MISS VICTORIAN.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE HERO OF "MAFeking AT PRETORIA"—ALL BRITISH PRISONERS AT PRETORIA RELEASED.

London, 24th June.
Lieut. General Buller-Powell's reception at Pretoria was a most enthusiastic one. Lord Roberts personally escorted him to the Presidency.

Lieut. General Buller-Powell reports the surrender of Commandants Stuyt and Botha, and seizure of many thousands of arms, which have been distributed.

All the prisoners held by the Boers at Pretoria have been released.
THE BOER REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE.—Commandant Louis Botha applied to Lord Roberts for an armistice after his retreat from the vicinity of Pretoria. Lord Roberts, agreed to this, after some consideration, respecting only the West and North of the Transvaal, which, however, Commandant Botha urged was quite useless. Lord Roberts replied that it was impossible to suspend the machinery of the whole army at short notice, and Commandant Botha ultimately withdrew his offer. "Nonsense," Lord Roberts said, "practically suspending operations in the West and Northern districts. Most of the Foreign Attaches and the London correspondents are leaving Pretoria next week, as it is thought that very little more work remains before Lord Roberts."

Colonel Mahon has arrived from the west at Potchefstroom.
The Naval Contingent, which has, so far, accompanied General Buller from Ladysmith, has left him and is returning to Durban, Lord Strathcona's Canadian Horse replacing them.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE RISING IN ASHANTI.

London, 24th June.
The Europeans at Kumasi were reported well on the 4th of June. The enemy are building strong stockades and entrenchments along the road from Kumasi to the coast. Capt. Lee Mayne has left the latter place, with 1500 men, troops and 100 carriers for the front. Captain Blair is employing 1,000 carriers collecting supplies at Prashu, with a view of hurrying forward further reinforcements. The rains have induced a considerable amount of sickness, especially in the mines, which have been closed, and business is at a standstill, native patrols being necessary night and day.

The gunboat *Ducree* left Lagos yesterday with 150 more Nigerian troops. 650 West Africans arrived yesterday at Prashu with 6 gun, 6 European and 16 Native Officers.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL, PASSES SECOND READING.

London, 24th June.
The Australian Commonwealth Bill was read a second time yesterday, amid cheers. Mr. Chamberlain's Compromise Clause regarding the right of the High Court of Australia to regulate appeals having met with the approval of the Australian Premier.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF EXTRA COLONIAL JUDGES.

London, 24th June.
Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Bill appointing extra Colonial Judges would be introduced in the present Session, as soon as the opinion of the Colonies on the question had been received.

LOCAL UNIONIST REFUSES TO RESIGN.

London, 24th June.
The Bodmin Liberal Unionist has demanded Mr. F. H. Compton's resignation; but, however, he respectfully declines to yield.

ENGAGEMENT OF LADY RANDOLPH.

London, 24th June.
The engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to Capt. Cornwallis West is announced. The age of the latter is similar to that of Lady Randolph's son, Winston.

OBITUARY.

London, 24th June.
Prince de Joinville, Sir Charles Sergeant, ex-Judge of Bombay.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

London, 24th June.
Mr. Chamberlain is consulting with Lord Roberts and trying to arrange to visit to England representatives of our Colonial Contingents, including that of Ceylon.

THE COMMAND OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

Simla, 26th June.
Private advices from the War Office, London, state that the post of Commander-in-Chief of India was offered to Sir Mansfield Clarke, who declined not wishing to proceed to India. It was then offered to Lord Kitchener, who has accepted it.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eleventh ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Electric Light Company, Ltd., was held on Saturday at the Company's offices, Mr. C. S. Sharp presided, and there were present: Hon. C. P. Clatter, Hon. J. Tharburn, Messrs C. W. Dickson (Directors); W. H. Wickham (Manager); T. Skinner; K. Wibel; T. F. Hough; O. Baptista; Lad Shum; E. R. Roberts; G. de Champan; J. Wheeler; G. C. Futer; G. T. Vetch; E. W. Terrey and E. C. Emmet.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, as the report and accounts have been in your hands for the past fortnight I propose with your permission to take them up. Before passing on to consider the other matters referred to therein, I would have to say that I feel sure you will all share the deep regret we have expressed for the death of our late chairman, which occurred rather suddenly in April last. He had rendered much valuable service to the Company ever since its inception. With regard to accounts, I am pleased we are in a position to place before shareholders the figures now shown, which indicate a further material progress all round. During the past year a great deal of work has passed through the Company's hands in the way of installation, and other work, all of which has contributed to swell our gross receipts materially, although not directly adding so much to our profits, but in the receipts for current supplied there has been a good increase, and it is more to this branch of our revenue that we must look, and hope for continued improvements, and I may add that prospects at the moment do not look unfavourable. The principal increase has been from the afternoon current, that from the late lighting remaining pretty much as before. As with most others in Hongkong of late, expenses have increased with us, salaries and wages, stores, office expenses, repairs and charges forming the items in which this is chiefly shown.

As foreboded at last annual meeting, the item for coal does not show any material increase, and in fact, in proportion to the output of current this is considerably below the figure for the previous year. We hope the course of the market may enable us to effect further saving in this important item. In accordance with resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on 26th August last, and

confirmed at the meeting held on 16th September last, the capital of the Company has been increased to \$800,000, in 60,000 shares of \$10 each. Of the 30,000 new shares offered to shareholders 25,399 were taken, and the sum of \$253,990 has been called up, and paid for these. This has provided sufficient capital for our purposes up to the present, but it may be necessary to provide for further financial requirements in the near future by calling up some further amount on these, and/or disposing of the 4,601 shares not taken up. In view of the increased responsibilities through this doubling of the Company's capital the Board decided it only just to themselves to charge the full fees allowed by the Company's Articles of Association, and we hope that this will not be considered out of place. It will be observed that the present accounts show a closing entry relating to the old shares referred to in the previous report, which were declared forfeited for non-payment of final call, and were subsequently sold. Although a liberal amount has been spent on repairs to the machinery, &c., it must be remembered that apart from the effect of ordinary wear and tear, such machinery and appliances, as we have are liable to depreciation through the invention and introduction of improved, and cheaper working machinery, so we have thought it only prudent to allow a fair amount for depreciation, say \$24,354.23. I may mention that this only allows an average of under \$9,000 per annum for the ten years of the Company's existence. Several additions have been made to the Company's plant during the past year, which should assist as very materially in coping with any further demand for current power, and before us the necessity of being well before-hand with preparations to meet all likely developments, and with this in view, some further additions are now being taken in hand. The profit on working, amounting to \$48,556.62, and the balance at credit of profit and loss account, after deducting directors' fees, is \$48,216.36. I trust you will approve of the proposed appropriation of this, viz.:

To pay a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$22,512.72
To write off plant account for depreciation \$24,354.23
To carry forward to next account \$1,949.41

\$48,216.36
Before proposing the adoption of the report, and the passing of the accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions shareholders may desire to put regarding them.

These being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. T. F. Hough seconded.

Carried.

Mr. DE CHAMPELAIN moved that the appointment of Hon. J. Tharburn and Mr. C. S. Sharp to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors caused by the death of Mr. H. G. Dalrymple and the resignation of Mr. A. G. Wood be confirmed.

Mr. SKINNER seconded.

Carried.

Mr. K. WIBEL moved that Hon. C. P. Clatter and Mr. C. W. Dickson, the retiring directors, be re-elected.

Mr. J. C. PETER seconded.

Carried.

Mr. T. F. Hough moved that Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mr. J. C. Peter be re-elected auditors.

Mr. DE CHAMPELAIN seconded.

Carried.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—That is all the business before the meeting, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RIVALRY IN THE FAR EAST.

In the Times of the 7th ult. brought to us yesterday's mail, there appears a long and lengthy letter on the above subject from the Peking correspondent of our contemporary, which, though dated April 25, is well worth quotation. We extract the following passages from it—

There seems to me to be a general consensus of opinion on the fact that in the Far East is inevitable, that it cannot be long delayed, and that it is kept in check now by two deterrents. The first is the unpopularity of Russia to Russia, the necessity of caution, while Japan equally must be slow to act as long as the forces of Britain are locked up in South Africa. It is not that any responsible Japanese statesman expects or hopes for an alliance with England or for any promise of assistance, but Japan to act while her chief is not her only friend among the great nations is engaged in a formidable struggle in South Africa. Japan knows that, if the time should ever come for her to act alone, she must be prepared to fight single handed. All that she would reasonably expect from England would be an attitude of favourable neutrality. The unpopularity of Russia for war at the present time is known to every Japanese. It is known, too, that the longer that war can be postponed the greater will be to the advantage of Russia. Now, and for one year more, the strength of Japan in relation to that of Russia places Japan in the position of advantage. Afterwards the relative strength of Russia compared with that of Japan will every month become greater.

One fact is conspicuous—the immense efforts which are being made by Russia to push on the Manchurian railway and fortify Port Arthur. The New-Chang railway has been contracted to carry 35,000 coolies to the Russian railway, and the men are being carried over the Chinese line at the rate of 4,000 a day. Some 30,000 men have been carried by steamer from Tientsin to New-Chang, while Chelof is sending every week thousands of Shanghai men to work at Port Arthur and Tientsin. A recent visitor to Port Arthur describes the activity there as almost inconceivable. More than 80,000 coolies are at work on the fortifications. The hills all round the harbour are covered with coolies, "swarming like ants on a piece of meat." It is confidently believed that the link between Port Arthur and Vladivostok will be completed in October. Work is proceeding from every point—now New-Chang, from the Sungari, from the west, and from Polotsk on the eastern frontier. In England you scarcely realize the phenomenal progress that is being made.

Port Arthur will soon be a stronghold as powerful as Vladivostok. Huge stores of coal are being reloaded there, and the Eastern market is being supplied. Australia has a standing order for 50,000 tons of coal. Immense quantities of four have been stored there, the great bulk, amounting to thousands of tons, of American flour loaded at Chelof being shipped for Port Arthur. Meat is being brought from Australia in thousands of barrels, while only the other day tenders were invited in Tientsin for 2,500 tons of wheat for immediate delivery.

How much longer, then, can Japan afford to wait while preparations on such a scale are being made? Another year will bring about a great increase in the strength of Japan. The reorganization of her army, bringing its labor up

to 340,000 men, will then be complete. Her new Arisaka rifle gun and her new Arisaka rifle will then have been distributed. Her naval programme will also have been completed. Of her six new battleships, all of which are improved Maitsui, three are now in Japan, two will arrive before the end of the year, and the sixth will be delivered early next year. Of the six new first-class cruisers, two are already in Japan, three will arrive before the end of the year, and the sixth will arrive early next year. All the new second-class cruisers are already in Japan, while the number of destroyers is also quite satisfactory.

To sum up, then, the only solution which assuredly will satisfy Japan will be the complete withdrawal of Russian political influence from Korea, leaving the latter under the sole care and abstinence of Japan, in return for Japan's entire abstinence from interference with Russian activity in Northern China. The problem now is, is Russia prepared to give Japan a free hand in Korea? It is to be permitted to work her will in Korea while Russia is consolidating her position in the north of Korea, in the south of Korea, and along the coast of Korea? Suppose Japan in occupation of Korea, can Russia ever hope to dislodge her, and if she fails to dislodge her, will not her own position in the Far East be immeasurably weakened? Russia cannot permit Japan to occupy Korea and Japan cannot expose her country to the peril of seeing Korea in the hands of Russia. Yet the population of Japan is growing so quickly that there is an imperative need for territorial expansion. Forty-two millions of people, brave and warlike, cannot remain cooped up in islands for the most part mountainous, the territory of which is less than that of Sweden, while the population is nearly three times greater, and expansion cannot be delayed. Formosa will be developed as a workshop for India. No Japanese will be allowed to migrate to Japan's frontiers, to displace Chinese and aborigines. Korea, at the other hand, having a climate and soil like that of Japan and yet being thinly populated, is the natural and inevitable country for Japanese expansion. Korea must become Japanese. Japan must have Korea. But to occupy Korea involves a war with Russia, for Korea cannot be held by the Power that is not in occupation of the Leao-tung peninsula. What, then, are the chances of war?

Against war there is, first, Russia's desire for peace, her desire to conciliate, to give way, to repudiate the action of her zealous envoys, all in the interests of her Port Arthur scheme, and in the consolidation of her power in the Leao-tung. Secondly, the desire also of Japanese statesmen for peace. Their policy is pacific. They still in some measure distrust the power of their own country. Japan they consider is still not ready. Thirdly, Japan will not have completed her military programme for one year more. Fourthly, Japan still requires more ships, though all the ships she ordered in her postbellum programme will be ready within one year, and she still requires more transports. And, finally, England, which in the event of war might exert a restraining influence in preventing the interposition of other Powers, is looked up in South Africa, from which, however, she will emerge with an immense increase of strength and consolidation of her Empire.

In favour of war there is, first, the spirit of the Japanese people, the resentment deep in the hearts of the Japanese, who contemplate the fruits of their victories enjoyed by Russia to the detriment of Japan; secondly, there is the consciousness of strength in Japan, the knowledge that this strength, in proportion to that of Russia, is greater now and for the next year than it can be at any time subsequently; thirdly, there is the knowledge that the strength of the navy, and of transports is greater than any similar forces Russia can put forth in the Far East; and, finally, there are the preparations of Russia and the phenomenal rapidity with which she is consolidating her strength. Japan in view of these preparations, if she is to act at all, must act quickly. She cannot venture to delay more than another year. The reward she can hope for, possession of Korea, of the Leao-tung peninsula, and a political ascendancy in Peking fraught with the greatest consequences to the prosperity of China.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.

NOW appearing weekly in the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

A SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES.

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WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE.

BY

H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER,

RETIRED CAPTAIN R.F.P.

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2.—THE PRESENT WAR AND ITS LESSONS: WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN, WHAT IS, AND WHAT MAY BE.

3.—THE FAULTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

4.—THE FAULTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

5.—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE, AND WHO IS TO BLAME?

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ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER is obtained by the Water Bots, as FORT WATER is the cause of much sickness on board ship.

We are the ONLY WATER BOT COMPANY in HONGKONG EXCLUSIVELY supplying FILTERED WATER.

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Hongkong, 9th October, 1895. [1736]

QUAN WAH & CO., DEALERS IN ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION

at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong

Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1614]

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THE SQUARE PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS, PLANED, TONGUED, AND GROOVED BOARDS, FOR FLOORING, CEILING, WALLING, &c. TEAK, SHITLES FOR ROOFING.

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Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [1633]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BY DESIGN.

NOTICE.

By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, in Hongkong.

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By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, in Hongkong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

THE STEAMSHIP
"HOLSATIA"
Capt. Bahl, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1900. [1934]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
"YUENSANG"
Capt. Rolfe, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1900. [1936]

THE OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA, LIMITED

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI
THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
"TAKSUI MARU"
Capt. H. Nagata, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 15th inst., at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUBISHI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1900. [1935]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
"DIAMANTE"
will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light and is supplied with the Refrigerating Chamber.
A Doctor is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1900. [1937]

OHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHIMONOSEKI.
THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
"PAKHOI"
will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1900. [1938]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE H.A.L. STEAMSHIP
"HOLSATIA"
Capt. Bahl, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th instant, will be subject to sale.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1900. [1935]

LOST.
ON Saturday Evening, the 30th June, between the NAVAL YARD and MURRAY FISH, a PAIR OF SPECTACLES.
Finder will be REWARDED on returning to—
NAVAL YARD POLICE.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1900. [1893]

LOST.
ON the Night of the 1st inst. FOX TERRIER PUPPY (Dog), about 6 Months. Answers to the name of "BOBBY".
Finder will be suitably rewarded.
K. W. MOUNSEY,
1 & 2, Des Voeux Road,
New Praya Central.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1900. [1899]

H. M. NAVAL YARD EXTENSION.
WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER, a DRAUGHTSMAN and a WRITER.
Apply to
PUNOHARD, LOWTHER & CO.,
Naval Yard.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1900. [1920]

WANTED.
A West Point, a Good-sized GODOWN, close to the Harbour.
Apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
Superintendent's Office,
Queen's Building No. 3, Third Floor,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1900. [1897]

PROCLAMATION.
THE ADMIRALS AND SENIOR OFFICERS of the ALLIED POWERS in China desire to let be known to all Victories and Authorities on Coast, River, Provinces and Cities in China that they intend use of their arms only against the Boxers and those people who oppose them on their march to Peking for the rescue of their fellow countrymen.
Taken, 26th June, 1900.
Published by request of the SENIOR ADMIRAL at Tientsin
JOAQUIN MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ
Consul General for Portugal & Senior Consul.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1900. [1895]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 9th inst., at 11 A.M., at their Sales Room, 100, House Street, A QUANTITY OF WINES AND SPIRITS, Also SUNDAY OTHER GOODS.
Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1900. [1933]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 323.
THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 9th day of JULY, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1887]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1000	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
2.	Lot 1001	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
3.	Lot 1002	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
4.	Lot 1003	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
5.	Lot 1004	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
6.	Lot 1005	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
7.	Lot 1006	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
8.	Lot 1007	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
9.	Lot 1008	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
10.	Lot 1009	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 323.
THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 9th day of JULY, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1888]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1010	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
2.	Lot 1011	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
3.	Lot 1012	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
4.	Lot 1013	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
5.	Lot 1014	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
6.	Lot 1015	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
7.	Lot 1016	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
8.	Lot 1017	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
9.	Lot 1018	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
10.	Lot 1019	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 323.
THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 9th day of JULY, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.
By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1889]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1020	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
2.	Lot 1021	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
3.	Lot 1022	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
4.	Lot 1023	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
5.	Lot 1024	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
6.	Lot 1025	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
7.	Lot 1026	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
8.	Lot 1027	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
9.	Lot 1028	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
10.	Lot 1029	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 323.
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By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1890]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1030	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
2.	Lot 1031	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
3.	Lot 1032	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
4.	Lot 1033	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
5.	Lot 1034	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
6.	Lot 1035	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
7.	Lot 1036	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
8.	Lot 1037	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
9.	Lot 1038	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
10.	Lot 1039	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 323.
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By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1891]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1040	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
2.	Lot 1041	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
3.	Lot 1042	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
4.	Lot 1043	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
5.	Lot 1044	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
6.	Lot 1045	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
7.	Lot 1046	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
8.	Lot 1047	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
9.	Lot 1048	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
10.	Lot 1049	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778

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By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1892]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1050	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
2.	Lot 1051	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
3.	Lot 1052	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
4.	Lot 1053	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
5.	Lot 1054	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
6.	Lot 1055	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
7.	Lot 1056	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
8.	Lot 1057	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
9.	Lot 1058	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
10.	Lot 1059	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
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By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1893]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1060	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
2.	Lot 1061	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
3.	Lot 1062	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
4.	Lot 1063	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
5.	Lot 1064	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
6.	Lot 1065	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
7.	Lot 1066	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
8.	Lot 1067	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
9.	Lot 1068	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
10.	Lot 1069	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 323.
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By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1894]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1070	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
2.	Lot 1071	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
3.	Lot 1072	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
4.	Lot 1073	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
5.	Lot 1074	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
6.	Lot 1075	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
7.	Lot 1076	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
8.	Lot 1077	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
9.	Lot 1078	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	778
10.	Lot 1079	47' 0" x 67' 0" x 105' 0" x 105' 0"	5,223,125	778	

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HOKO AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"KONIG ALBERT"
of the Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Captain O. C. Phipps, due here with the outward German Mail about the 8th instant, will leave for the above places about 21 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELOERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1900. [8]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA"
Captain Blackland, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A doctor is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1900. [1014]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."
Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light. For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1900. [1780]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."
Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light. For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1900. [1781]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVERPLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 16th July, 1900, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship "SYDNEY," Captain Allgoe, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. *Armand Beke*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mail, leaving that port on the 28th instant direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 8 p.m. on the 15th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1900. [12]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIWAN"
Captain Harder, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1900. [1826]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIWAN"
Captain Harder, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1900. [1927]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"STENFOR."
Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 24th July.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1900. [1758]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic (via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, July 14, at DAYLIGHT.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Aug. 7, at NOON.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at NOON.

THE Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, HAMA, and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 14th July, 1900, at DAYLIGHT.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passenger Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1900. [4]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"AFGHANISTAN" will be despatched for the above port about the 15th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1900. [1641]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CEBU AND ILOILO.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAIFONG," Captain Pennefather, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this twin screw Steamer.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1900. [1928]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Call at Timor, Port Darwin and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN," Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 9th August, at 5 p.m.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1900. [1912]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR PACIFIC COAST CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE C. P. R. Company's Steamship

"TARTAR," Commander H. PRUSS, R.N.R., 4,425 Tons Gross Register. Will be despatched on or about Saturday, 11th AUGUST, 1900.

For VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C. via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, (and via Coast Ports and Shanghai if sufficient inducement offers).

The Vessel has excellent accommodation for Saloon Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets issued to all points. Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast, Canada and the United States.

For information as to rates of Freight and Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1900. [1911]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ACARA" will be despatched for the above port on or about 15th July.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900. [1642]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, July 21, 1900, at NOON.

KIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1900, at NOON.

ANGARA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1900, at NOON.

THE Steamship "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 21st July, 1900, at NOON, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1900. [15]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALCHAS," Captain Bartlett, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th August.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900. [1865]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "CARLESE CITY" About 20th Aug.

S.S. "STRATHGYLE" About 15th Sept.

THE Steamship "CARLESE CITY" will be despatched for SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO about the 20th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1900. [14]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"VALETTA," Captain F. N. Tildard, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 21st July, 1900, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to
A. M. MARSHALL,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong, 9th July, 1900. [1]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CHINA (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, July 31, at NOON.

City of Shanghai (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at NOON.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at NOON.

THE Company's Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, at NOON.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1900. [15]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MACEDONIA," Captain Bartlett, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th August.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900. [1865]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 33 A. 11 American Ship

"L. SCHEPP," Captain Kendall, is now loading and will be despatched latest end of July, a.c.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1900. [1823]

SINGAPORE DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [808]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA," having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 p.m. TO-DAY.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 p.m. TO-DAY.

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Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 p.m. TO-DAY.

